THE PAPACY.

Grand Demonstration by the Catholics in Buffalo.

A Protest Against the "Usurpation of Italy."

PIUS IX. FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Impressive Scene in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Speeches by Bishop Ryan and Others.

It does not often happen that Buffalo has a chance to revel in the luxury of a big sensation, although he whims and fantastes of the metropoils. To-day, nowever, whether it was to her taste or not, she had tien of the very biggest kind. I do not refer the Board of Trade Convention, which opened its twaddle valves a day or two age, and took particular pains on the occasion to stick upon the breast of each of its gaseous members a his individual self, but to the grand demonstration of sympathy with Pope Pius IX. by the Cathof the city. New Yorkers last Sunday contented themselves with endorsing a protes nst the invasion of the Papal territory, which was read for the purpose in each parish church; but this kind of thing was altogether conventional to suit the enthusiastic impulses of the Buffalo Catholic heart. With this sympathy demonstration the clergy, it is said, had nothing wheel in motion was concerned, and every arrange ment about it was started, nursed and brought to full growth by the laity, unaided by aid from

was never seen in this city-or, for that matter, in New York. I say imposing, not because the men because each band of music was better dressed er more numerous than even that of the metropolin Grafulla, or the banners that were borne in triumph at the head of each society were more costly or more attractive than have been seen in ons elsewhere in the State, but simply because of the immense number of persons in in which, despite all difficulties-aye, even lov muttered threats of people whose bigotry got the better of their good sense—they publicly stood up and proclaimed their faith in "the right of the Pop to his own dominions." The weather was as unpro. pitious as could have been desired by the mo ardent hater of "Papist shows." It had haif rained, haif snowed all the forenoon, and at two e'clock, the hour fixed for the procession start, the streets were muddy as only Buffalo streets can be, and a cutting wind swept round the corners in a way that made the most

HOT-BLOODED SPECTATOR

within the sanctuary. They certainly did their

work well, for a more

for shelter within doors, every once while awaiting the word march to be The processionists were in no wise put out, however, and punctual to the minute the various divisions began to form in line on the square. Every one of the eight immense was on hand, with banners and flags fapping in the wind, and the word march about to be given when it was procession was wanting—the French Catholies. What could the matter be? Did not Monsteur Thisand-That tell Monsieur Somebody else only an hour before that they would be the first on the field? Yet at one another for an explanation without becoming any the wiser for their looking, when of a sudden their society mottoes on scaris representing

the good-natured Germans, who unfortunately wore their society motions on scar's representing

THE GOLORS OF FRUSSIA,
talked German to the French, and the French talked French to the Germans. Gesticulation in the most improved style, beseeching that would have made even a Turco go down on his knees and promise to be civilized for the balance of his natural life; long phrases and short phrases, fierce words and soft words, with the name of the Pope intermingled every once in a while as a forcible reminder were the order of the hour; but it was all of no avail; the French could not walk in the same procession as the Germans. In fact, it was out of the question. They leved the Pope; they could die for the Pope, pay, they could live for the Pope, but go side by side for his sake with a Prassian, ugh! the theight was too much for good nature—of the French standard. So the French from their heart of hearts, as a body, prayed heartily for the temporal power, and, in curses that the French language no doubt made refined, yet all-reaching, consigned, from the same depths of ardent feeling, victor Emmanuel to a place which, even in French, sounds harshly to pious cars. A few, a very few, of them gave no heed to the voice of the majority and joined the procession, but they evidently feit that they were not as comfortable as they might have been had they staid home altogether. It should not be understood, however, that this display of patriotic feeling on the part of the Frenchimen was made in a spirit either of insuit or bravado. dentily leit that they were not as comfortable as they might have been had they staid home altogether. It should not be understood, however, that this display of patriotic feeling on the part of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of the public with the Prussians, that it is as natural for every Frenchman to decline an honor with words of true pelitieness as it is for him to accept one with grace and good feeling. Strauge to say, the Irish found no objection to their German associates. The Pope's cause was evidently to them something above the petty squabbles of mere earthly powers, and they, doubtiess, believed that for Catholics on an occasion like the one they had assembled to do honor to, nationalities had no meaning.

The Procession.

The procession finally started, each division falling into line when its proper time came. The sidewalks all along the line of march were crowded with spectators, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in many quarters where the Catholics were the most thickly congregated. There was evidently an under current of opposition to the indea upheld so publicly by the processionsts, and which occasionally manufested itself here and there in the crewds in the comments made from time to time on the significance of the inscriptions on certain banners. One of them bere a likeness of Pius IX., and as it was turned toward the sidewalk by the violence of the breeze a lond voice shouted out, "There's the picture of the secundrel he—..." What else the fellow would have said was

else the fellow would have said was CHOKED DOWN WITH HIS BREATH, as if a strong hand had cintched him about the threat. There would have been a row as a sequence had it not been for the interference of the friends of both parties; but the man who had given utterance to the uncomplimentary remarks about Pope Pins at once left for a more congenial breathing spot, feeling, doubtless, that it was a good thing to be frank in what one says, but that it depends semetimes a great deal on the place one says it in. This was the only disturbance of any kind that teek place along the line of march. The precession numbered fully 25,000 men, with no small boys thrown in, after Gothamite fashion, to swell the thing. The men had a hard time of it, for the mud in many of the streets was almost impassable; but they with no small boys thrown in, after Gothamite fashion, to swell the thing. The men had a hard time of it, for the mad in many of the streets was almost impassable; but they waded on cheerfully, the presence of the large crowds of their sympathizers on the sidewalks no doubt infusing a sourage into their souls that the drizzling rain overhead and the wretches walking would have otherwise kept in abeyance. Flags were hung from many private houses in streets through which the men passed, and is a few instances appropriate mottoes on banners were displayed from front windows. At half-past four o'clock the procession reached the Cathedral—a stately pile, very much resembling Timity church internally—and at once filed in by the middle and side entrances. A sreat gathering of women had assembled on the sidewalk and with their usual recklessness as to consequences when the doors were opened made a rush to get in; but the sacristan had had the foresight to put guards in the aisies, who, regardless of the pitiful appeals of the plous feinales to be allowed "even a wee bit of a corner," pelitely shoved them back to the side walk with the admonition "Only men allowed in to-day." And certainly if the vast edifice had not been reserved for men only there would have been

but a poor chance for even an eighth of the processionists to have forced their way in. As it was
in a very shert time every seat and aisle was
crowded while there yet remained outside a vast
crowd who centened themselves by getting as near
the high windows as possible to be within ear shot
of the proceedings inside.

THE SCENE WIFEIN THE CHURCH,
from the altar steps was cortainly an imposing one.
The gas jets gave but a faint glummer of light, and
as the capricious wind without, in its anxioty to
get in and see what was going en, crept
through crack and crevice, making the lights
flicker and finue up belimes, the shadows
of the pillar and arch and nave that
moved to and fro, gave to the vast sea
of upturned faces beneath an appearance quite
starting. The absence of femnie drass colors and
the uniformity of the black costs of the processionists, relieved by scarfs of red, white and blue, with
a banner raised high in air here and there
from some distant few, added to the
weird selemnity of the seep. Indeed exercited.

holy one, and

A HOLY PLACE EEFITS THE CAUSE.

If we had had a more central hall we would have wished you to have assembled there; but in coming here for the purpose you do we deem it no desecration. The object of your assembling to-night is to give expression to the sentiment of the Catholic people—for this is not a clerical demonstration, but a demonstration of the people—at the violation of the sacred rights of trace. Pone, the usurpation of the territory which belongs to the Church, by the King of Italy, and as to the outrages and wrongs perpetrated against our common father, the Pope. The gentlemen who will apeak to you will express their own sentiments. sentiments.

The Bishop then appointed as a committee to draw

up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting fourteen gentlemen, one from each parish in the city.

The Bishop there are comming to the procession to make the procession to the sovereign form the procession to the procession to make the procession to the procession to make the procession to the sovereign form the procession to the processi

superficial reader of history could not deny the fact that every prince or king that ever dared to LAY SACRILEGIOUS HANDS ON THE PONTIFF had been in some way or other terribly punished by God for his offence. The condition of Europe at the present time had prepared the Italian nation for the outrage they had committed. No fixed principles ruled there now; nothing but "modern ideas," which meant cunning, deceit and treachery, Might there now was the same thing as right. Civil society, by reasen of this fact, was now reeling on the brink of a precipice over which it might stumble any moment. When the state of society, following its present natural downward ceurse, would heed its legitimate effects, in disorder and social chaos, then, as of old, nations would be found clinging about the Papacy for sately, for the Rome of the Casars destroyed nations, while the Rome of the Pontails ever recognized and propped them up in hours of danger. The charge that the Papacy was opposed to progress was faise. It was always in favor of real progress, but it was not in favor of that progress of the age which leads to a godless barbarism. The Church of Christ is not of this world, but it is on this world. The Pope was God's vicar, his representative on earth, and whoever interfered with him in his rights God's vicar, his representative on earth, and who ever interfered with him in his rights

INTERFERED WITH GOD.

The temporal power was essential to the independence of the Pope. The speaker then went on to argue why the Yope, as the spiritual head of the Church, should be the subject of no earthly king, and closed by calling the world to witness that at no time in the history of the Church were the Catholics of the world so devoted to the Pontiff as they are at present. Mr. Wakeman then delivered an address in Ger-

time in the history of the Church were the Cathonics of the world so devoted to the Pontiff as they are at present.

Mr. Wakeman then delivered an address in German, after which

Mr. John McManus came forward. After alluding to the festival of the Immachiate Conception celebrated that day he denounced the foreible occupation of Rome as an act which called for the execration of the entire civilized world. There was no excuse for it whatever on any principle of justice. The Pope's government was one of justice and mercy and he himself was a sovereign to whom the lowliest subject could ge with his grievances. The people in his dominions had few burdens to bear, and what they had were light; prosperity under his rule was general and he was beloved by his people. Yet he had been shorn of his power, despoiled of his possessions and made a prisoner in his own palace. The government of Florence had been recreant to every sentiment of honor and right. Taking advantage of the difficulties of France it had broken its selemn pledges, and like a thief taken possession of what did net belong to 1. Yet while this injustice was being dene, while an infidel press howled with delight and Christian nations looked on without an emotion, one of the great Powers of Europe announces that she will no longer be bound by a certain treaty, although she was one of the contracting parties. Instantly all the continental Powers are in

A BLAZE OF INDIGNATION.

and the members of the press, who sang pæans of giory at the "dewnfail of Rome," became horrified at the situation and profoundly impressed with the sacredness of treaties. Quickly Cabinets get together; consultations are held, emissaries flit from mation to nation, and all Europe gets ready for war! And what for? Because the Treaty of 1856 had been threatened with violation. What principle of justice could Russia violate in breaking that treaty that Vector Eumanuel could not in breaking a treaty with France, powerless to enforce it. What principle was it, Cathelics would like to know,

that the temporal power was indispensable to the Pope's independence? Firmly convinced of this truth, the Catholics of Baffallo had come together to pretest with all the energy of their souls against the acts of sacrilege by which he had been despoiled of his rights. Catholics should not be discouraged by the clouds that hovered over the Church. The end was not yet. Though wrong seemed to triumpn over justice it would be but for a time. It was all for our own good. The Pope would again be made free, not by force, but by God, whe rules the world.

Mr. JAMES MOONEY, of the Committee on Resolutions, appeared at the close of Mr. McManus' remarks, and read the following presumble and resolu-

been plotting against the temporal power of the Church in order to destroy the spiritual power. They have apparently succeeded. They have at last occupied kome, and under the pretence of protecting the Holy Father and to relieve him from the presence of what they called "hireling foreign soldiers." Never were calumnies baser or pretence falser, and here, before you and the whole word, fearing no contradiction and appealing to the earling no contradiction and appealing to the anniversary of the day in which the Severign Fontif was crowned. Go into these vart crowds, I say, on these grand occasions, and I assert you will not find such order in any city of the world—ne wrangling.

No curses, no that appeal appeal and the prince, the prices and the nonk, the bishop and the cardinal, the gentleman and the point and appealing to the cardiction and the prince, the prices and appealing to the cardial appealing to the car

se other means.

The Bishop then closed by announcing that copies The Bishop then closed by announcing that copies of the resolutions would be sent to all the parishes to be signed, and that subscriptions would be taken up for the Pope, that the Italian King might not have it to say that he had offered a "guided chalice" to the Holy Father's lips by contributing to his support—a support which he had never accepted, and never would.

This ended the ceremonies of the day. The vast crowd of men filed slowly into the street and endeavored to find their respective bands (for it was now quite dark), and an hour afterwards the sound of music had entirely ceased and the demonstration of the Catholics of Buffalo had come to an end,

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Lecture of Archbishop Spalding Last Night.

Why the Sovereign Pontiff Should Be an Inde pendent Prince-Review of the Growth of the Pope's Temporal Power-The Sins of the Napoleons and Their Punishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870. Archbishep Spalding, of Baltimore, lectured this evening at the Academy of Music, before a crowded audience, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope."

Having been introduced, he spoke as follows:— Let us begin by having a clear understanding of what is meant by the temporal power of the Pope. By this term we mean simply and only that visible head and supreme pastor and teacher of the whole Church. It is proper that he should not be a subject of any other government, but should be independent of all others, and should have a small territory set apart for him, where he may reside free and unmolested, over which he may rule as sovereign, and from which he may, without let or hindrance, carry on the spiritual government of

endent territory set apart as the seat of the genera government-a sacred District of Columbia-inde where the visible executive head, with all the seems to have been borrowed by our own wise and sagacious forefathers from one precisely analogous in the Catholic Church, dating back about eleven

historical review of the erigin and gradual growth of the temporal power, showing that it virtually

dated back to the days of Constantine, im-mediately after the Church had triumphed over the persecutions of the Pagan ages, and tracing it forward through mediaval and tracing it forward through mediæval times to the present day. The Popes had he claimed, alone rescued the Italian people from slavery of the most debasing character, and he quoted Gibbon, the skeptic, in support of the statement. He then proceeded to discuss as follows the utility, importance and necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope infuture, as visible head of the Church, embracing two hundred millions of Christians, scattered over all nations of the earth, and all of them looking up to him for spiritual direction and guidance. The Pope must necessarily be free and independent in his action and unrestricted in his communication with his spiritual children throughout Christendem. Now, the experience of ages has preved, what a very brief reflection of the very nature of things would lead us to believe, that the Pope cannot be free and independent in discharging his nigh-spiritual office, worldwide in its extent, while he is the subject of any particular local government. Even if he were not placed in postitive durance, as has been and would generally be the case, his action would be variously hampered and impeded by his condition as a subject. He would be expected to favor his own government, and would be severely punished if he darred in anything oppose its measures. His actions would be jealously watched, his correspondence with the outside world be examined and intercepted, the Catholics of other governments would be filled with mistrust, especially in case of his ewn government being in a state of war with any other. It would be impossible for him to preserve that even-handed and paternal impartiality, as among different nations and governments, which is an effectual adjunct of his high office. He sould not take, for example, the noble stand which Pins VII. took when urged by the first Napoleon to join any other. It would be impossible for him to preserve that even-handed and paternal impartiality, as among different nations and governments, which is an effectual adjunct of his high office. He could not take, for example, the noble stand which Pins VII. took when urged by the first Napoleon to join his projected Jointenntal League, and at least virtually to declare war against any of his children. Herplied that the common father of Christians could not declare war against any of his children. Home is nothing without the Popes; it is everything with them. The whole world goes to Rome to see the Pope and to witness the grand solemnities which cluster around him. The Pepe away or in prison, Rome retures into its ancient isolation and monumental solitude. It becomes the city of the dead rather than of the living—of the past rather than the present. Its grand music is hushed, and the sublime misdrer' no longer is heard. It becomes a city of tombs, and seems to have been stricken with an interdict. The Romans have already suspected this, and they will yet find it out still more to their cost. Catholics will not visit Rome while the Pope is in durance at in exile. The great pecuniary resource of the city will be thus dried up, and all will see and feel the striking difference between real and false liberty. Even at present hose wno have liberated Rome take special care to curb or suppress the freedom of the press walle openly encouraging its utmost licentiousness. This whole question of the temporal power was tully discussed, chiefly from a political standpoint, in the great European Congress of Vienna, in 1816, and it was specifily resolved by the great Powers then assembled that the restoration of the Pontiaf to his territory, of which he had been despotied, was a political necessity, and that there could be no sold European under the property of the summary of the s

right. I know it is not an article of faith that the Pope must absolutely and of necessity be endowed with a certain definite sovereign civil power, and that God might so dispose of events as to enable him to exercise without it the primacy divinely entrusted to him; but this power is at least relatively necessary, and God's providence has already for eleven hundred years ordained this power as the means by which his earthly Vicar might freely govern the whole fock of sheep and lambs committed to his charge; and under this time-honored disposition of this all-wise providence we maintain the necessity of the temporal power under existing circumstances. The example of the first ages of the Churca. When the Pope was a temporal sovereign, cannot be reasonably pleased against this conclusion, for, as I already took occasion to remark, those were abnormal ages of persecution and of fearful struggle, intended to show forth the divine character and energy of the Church in its infancy. The state of things was not meant to be continued when the Church had once secured a firm footheid in the whole world—when the child had matured into the man and the Church had become extensive with the world. Then other provisions were made by Divine Providence to meet the altered circumstances, and this new state of things has centinued uninterruptedly for eleven centuries, and we have no doubt but it will continue to the end of the world. A condition of things in which every Pontiff was doomed to martyrdom by a hostile soverelginty was surely not destined to continue to the end of time, Christ Himself, the Divine Founder and great invisible Head of the Church, suffered martrydom, but Christ rose, again to die no more. His Church, which is His spouse without spot or wrinkle, was assimilated to Him in martyrdom, but was destined to share also with Him the glory of resurrection. She was to be one with Him in joy as in sorrow. During the period of the more. His Church, which is His spouse without spot or wrinkle, was assimilated to him in martyrdom, but was destined to share also with Him the glory of resurrection. She was to be one with Him in joy as in sorrow. During the period of its continuance of the temporal power of the Popes has been assailed time and again; but it has always come out of the flery ordeal orighter and stronger than ever. Some forty-five Popes have been imprisoned and drawn from their sees, but either they or their successors invariably returned thereto. The forty-sixth is now virtually a prisoner in his own palace, and if there be any truth in principle or virtue in precedent we may fairly conclude that the forty-sixth—the venerable, amiable, saintly and beloved P.us IX—will be again rescued from durance and restored, not only to his see, but to all the possessions which his predecessors have held for so many ages. Even Napoteon, though he made the Pope a prisoner and dragged him into France, knew, well that he was committing a grievous sin, as his words in a former part oi his career abundantly testify, and no sooner had he departed from the promptings of his own conscience than his light began to fade and disasters began to thicken around his hitherto victorious career. Moscow, Lelpsic, waterlee and St. Helena, were the burning commentary written by the finger of God on his downward course after he abandoned these principles. His son, whom he made king of Rome after he had dethroned the Pope, never came to this or any other throne, and he died at an early age. His nephew, Napoleon III., after having been at first apparently deeply affected by the sad fate of his uncle, and instinctively impressed with what had been its prime cause, like him soon forgot the impressive lesson, and after having, ten years ago basely connived at the robbery of the Pope, finally consummated his guilt by abandoning him into the hands of his enemies. After the first act of treachery came the Mexican expedition and the German war, ending with Sadowa. Then c

why will not men pront by the lessons of instory why will not the rulers of the earth at length learn wisdom?

In conclusion, I can say a single word on the great Vatican Council chiefly in its connection with the temporal power of the Pope. As a temporal sovereign, having a home to offer to his brother bishops throughout the world, the Pontiff invited them to meet him in Rome. It was the children meeting in their father's house—a family meeting, but at the same time the great Gongress of Christendom, the General Assizes of the Church. They met in peace and in joy. They conducted their deliberations in freedom and without molestation. Soon, however, the storm came which was is drive them violently back to their distant homes and place their father and leader in prison in his own house. Without a declaration of war, without any decent pretence even for the high handed robbery and sacrilege, the modern descendants of the Medieval Lombard and the inheritors of their treachery, if not of their fierce valor, availing themselves of the embarrassment of their ancient ally, France, to whom they owed all they had, and pounced down upon Rome, assailed in overwhelming force a venerable, but feeble old man, robbed nim of all he held in trust for all Christendom and then triumbhantay threw their

ENGLAND'S ALARM.

The Eastern War Excitement in Great Britain.

Counting the Allies-The Foes of the Nation-Outside and Internal Dangers-Minister Motley's Recall-The Alabama Claims-American Influence on the National Destiny-The Army and Power of Defence-Popular Opinion of the Gladstone Premiership.

Long before this you will have learned that the countries actively engaged; and even they, you may rest assured, are far from ignoring the new uestion which within a day or two has arisen to tiring of and anxiously wishing might end.

To one of the belligerents, to France, this new,

absorbing complication—it is needless to say I refer to the Russian manifesto anent the treaties of 1866— comes as the one great hopeful feature of the present campaign. It is not saying too much that Frenchmen generally, and French statesmen and nembers of the French government particularly, welcome Gortchakoff's note with even greater warmth than they have bestowed on their first mit-AT HOME.

It is not this feature, however, which I intend analyzing. My thoughts, like those of every English-man, are turned to England's state and readiness the English Ministry, to the alliances England may hope for and expect, and to the adversaries she may tions you will be better informed when you receive the probable steps for increasing the former and formation that will be new, even when it reaches you, as there are matters which, important though

pied men's minds to the almost complete exclusion of all others, since last Wednesday, has been the Russian note and the possibility of a renewal of the conflict imperfectly ended fourteen years ago. party which, in 1856, in England, expressed its dissatisfaction at the terms granted to Russia, and cluded and the peace a patched up one, make good use of the proverb just quoted, and triumph in the realization of their prophecy. Again, I repeat, it is the topic of the hour. Versailles, Orleans, Paris, Bazaine, Von der Tann and Gambetta ne longer nonopolize every corner of our papers, every line of our news posters. From Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Constantinople to London, and from each of those cities to each of the others, messages of explanation, of confirmation, of addition and of denial, flash all day, all night long; but no longer about France and Frenchmen, Prussia or Bismarck. Gortchakoff now is the monarch of the hour. In this statement there is no exaggeration. Until four days, even three days ago, "the war" occupied the most prominent position in every part of our newspapers, as it did everywhere the attention of the public. Now the telegraphic summary is headed "Treaty of 1856," "Russia," &c. The first "leader" of every journal is devoted to that subject. However, all this is but a repetition of what I have already said—that Russia and her new claims have monopolized the position hitherto accorded to the great war. Public Opinion.

The English press almost without an execution

said—that Russia and her new claims have monopolized the position hitherto accorded to the great war.

The English press, almost without an exception, is in favor of a steady refusal to lisien to the Russian demands, and prefers war to the knufe to the loss of prestige. England would undoubtedly suffer were she to submit patiently to the Russian request, certainly while couched in its present form. All papers do not agree as to their grounds for opposing tage claims, though most of them do it en the grounds of the immorality and want of political faith shown by Russian statesmen in repudiating a treaty not half a generation old, and especially at the moment chosen for so doing. Two letters in this day's London Times will do much mischief, I fear. One is written by Mr. Anthony Froade, the historian, the other by John S. Mill, two well known, highly estimable and intellectual men. People away from London might by these letters be inclined to think England far from belligerently inclined, and rather desirous of settling the question quietly and amicably in the pages at any price style. This I am anne is land far from belilgerently inclined, and rather desirous of settling the question quietly and amicably in the peace-at-any-price style. This I am sare is not the case. Could responsible Englishmen over the whole kingdom be polied on this question I am satisfied that an overpowering majority would be in favor of resisting Russia to the bitter end, and by every fair, or, if necessary, foul means. Indeed, the extraordinary unanimity which prevails on this subect is very striking. There are very few questions, indeed, which in England will bring together majorities so enormous as quite to swamp the minority and drown its feebe cry beyond hope of hearing. Parliamentary government and many other things, and lately reform and union leagues, have so inclined men for discussion and opposition that, as I say, few are the questions which in England—I mean Great Britain—do not find ment and many other things, and lately reform and union leagues, have so inclined men for discussions and opposition that, as I say, few are the questions which in England—I mean Great Britain—do not find a pretty fair number of exponents on both sides. Of course there are majorities and minorities; there never will be an exact division; but on all and every subject, on every proposal, bill or resolution there is a respectable minority; strong, large and loud enough to make itself heard. On this question I maintain there is not, and, considering the snort time it has been on the tayis, it is doubly extraordinary; and Messrs. Froude and Mill's letters are mischievous and not founded on facts when stating that a large number of Englishmen desire a calm, dispassionate discussion of the Russian proposals. On the contrary, no one will hear of a discussion of it. It is not a subject to be discussed. It might have been had Russia stated she found the provisions of the treaty too irksome to bear under the altered circumstances of the present day. Had she, addressing the other signatories of the treaty asked for its revision, this would assuredly have been granted her. But when she coolly states she cannot abide by its restrictions and intends to set parts of it aside, assuredly no one can discuss the question with her.

This I maintain to be the general sentiment, and in this particular it singularly differs from the many-sided opinions prevalent before the breaking out of the Crimean war. Men's minds may change; but up to the present there is great unanimity.

KATIONAL ALLIES AND THE NATION'S FOES.

the Crimean war. Men's minds may change; but up to the present there is great unanimity.

NATIONAL ALLIES AND THE NATIOS'S FOES.

I must now turn to other phases of the great topic. Naturally all are anxious to learn what Prussia's or rather Bismarck's intentions may be. Is there, as some maintain, a secret understanding between Russia, and Prussia? If so, the moment chosen is very inauspicious for the latter, who aiready has her hands full; or, on the contrary, has Russia chosen this moment when her neighbor and perhaps rival is too busy to protest and resist? To s tile this very momentous question Mr. Oddo Russell, late Minister to Rome, has been sent to Versailles to discover.

discover.

But this matter, important as it is, still cannot be called the uppermost thought in Englishmen's

But this matter, important as it is, still cannot be called the uppermost thought in Englishmen's minds. Certainly to be pitted against Russia, a Power five times as strong as she was when, some few years ago, backed by France, the great European Power, England found herself almost matched, is a serious thing.

To be obliged to fight with such allies as we can get—the Russia of to-day, plus Frussia and her victorious army—sounds rather appaling; but there is still, looming in the back ground, a doubt which appears still more threatening. Men remember the entente that has existed between Russia and America for the past ten or more years, and now ask themselves what will be the attitude of the great men at Washington. I fancy it is generally feared that even if at the very outbreak of hostilities America does not demand a prempt, immediate and favorable settlement of the Asbama and other questions, and thus bring on enmity and hostility—even. I say, if this do not happen, it is feared that such a cloud of privateers will be formed in American ports as entirely to meuralize, if not destroy, British commerce, and ultimately lead to a quarrel with the great West. That this consideration will play an immense, preponderating part in the councils of the nation is certain. Perhaps I am not going too far in saying that great confidence of success, almost a certainty of it, would be relt if allowed to settle our quarsaying that great confidence of success, almost a cer-tainty of it, would be left if allowed to settle our quar-rel with Russia and her allies on the European Conti-nent; but when it is remembered that America, who has so long walted her opportunity, may strike in, a certain doubt creeps over the calculations, hopes and prophetes.

and prophecies.

Here I must mention that the message recalling Mr. Motley and ordering him to leave the Embassy in charge of the Secretary, which message was known here a week ago, is connected here with this connected here with this series where the series of the secretary. Russian business. It is said, with what truth you will know, that the American government, informed before the rest of the world of Russia's intentions, informed Mr. Motley of what was impending, and desired him at the right moment tust us a day after the receipt in London of

Gertchaken's note, to press the Alabama claims for settlement. That Mr. Motley, possessing strange scruples, declined to be made the intermediary of such a request at such a moment, and was percemptorily recalled. It is, I suppose, known in New York that a telegram reached London only a few days age stating that Mr. Motley had been recalled in the manner I have stated.

All this I doubt. But it is nevertheless a matter of general conversation here, and the persons who believe that America will not be the contract of the

that should the opportunity for retailation arise, and the English nation still refuse to entertain the American idea or the Alabama claims, retailation on a very large scale may, nay, will be, inaugurated. It is believed that even should the present American government decline to use the eppertunity, it would be forced to do so by the unanimous voice of the country. Now, it is not too much to say that the English people will not listen to such claims urged at such a time and in such a manner. An attempt at computation for a settlement.

The reasoning that follows is clear:—A war with Russia gives the American nation the opportunity it has patiently waited for—they press their claims; claims are rejected, and war with Russia becomes war with America also; than which I can imagine no more serious threatening for the future or dangerous combination. It is thought in England that the British nation no longer exercises the influence it used to do. and still should do; in fact, that a serious loss of prestige has followed England's late policy. To knock under to Gortchakon's imperious manifesto would entail an immense loss of prestige. To agree to terms with America which were rejected when peace seemed assured, now that we are threatened, would be a still greater loss of prestige, and, though the nation is not very beiligerently inclined, no ministry could stand twenty-four hours who proposed to submit the country to this abasement. Gladstone's Ministry, which has been steadily going out of favor of late, could stand least of all. Hence I think that unless Russis withdraws her claims and apologizes, than which nothing can be more improbable, England will ere long find herself involved in a more gigantic war than she has yet had to sustain.

FRENDE,

With regard to England's probable alliances, should matters take a turn necessitating the contraction of alliances, you will be far better informed than I can be. I shall merely observe that it is generally supposed Austras and Turkey, and perhaps lialy—but the latter v

accessary for provining against an attempt at invesion.

At home, actually ready for active service, the English army does not number 80,000 men, and it can be thus divided.—51,000 infantry, including the brigade of Guards, the reserve forces liable to foreign service and the regiments of the line. The cavairy numbers about 11,800 men, but has certainly not more than 8,000 ionses, and while there are about 13,000 or less artillery men the horses de not amount to 7,000 in the aggregate. The extincers and army service cerps go to make up the 80,000 I have given as the total strength. As at present constituted the militia at a stress could furnish under 95,000 men (the latest figures given three months ago mention 98,800), all of whom are liable to active foreign service, but are improperly equipped, and do not possess a hospital cerps, or service of supply and transport equal to the emergencies of 30,000 troops.

The volunteers imperfectly organized and hadly

do not possess a hospital cerps, or service of supply and transport equal to the emergencies of 30,000 troops.

The volunteers imperfectly organized and badly officered do not now number 175,000, although five years ago nearly 400,000 were eurolled "on paper." It would be difficult to make an effective force of them under two months, as the simple material, clothing, ammunition and arms could not be provided in less time.

There is every possibility, every probability, in fact that in the case of the breaking out of hostilities some measure of compulsory service will be passed, including all men between certain ages, say between twenty and thirty or thirty-five years, with permission to buy off liability to serve for a certain fixed sum. This would not be a permanent measure, only a temporary one to meet the necessities of the moment, while steps were taken to overthrow the old system of recruiting by bounty and creating something analogous to the Prussian system. Up to the present moment nothing has been done, and the system of reductions inaugurated by Mr. Cardwell at the War Office is daily lessening the country's power of resistance. Very vigorous measures indeed will have to be taken to place England in anything like a proper state of defence. For the present her army is totally unfit for offence. The navy is the only power she can use to that end.

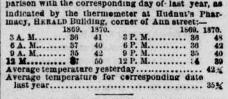
The Cabiner.

It is much feared that the men at the heim just now are not at all the men for vigorous measures. It will astonish no one to see the complications brought about by the Russian business cause the overthrow of the Ministry. That they may be followed by more active and efficient leaders is the hope of many influential persons of all classes.

The country is tiring of the Gladstone ministry. Granville is the only efficient man of the lot.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-parison with the corresponding day of last year, as



County Clerk, Mr. Charles E. Loew, administered the oath of office yesterday to Sheriff elect Mattnew T. Brennan, and Coroners Patrick H. Keenan, Net-son W. Young and Gershon N. Herrman.

Yesterday Superintendent Kelso detailed picked men from the police force and assigned them to stationary posts at the doors of four notorious abor-tion establishments. It is the intention of the Super-intendent to station an officer at the door of every place of a similar character in the city, and, if pos-sible, break up the business in which so many are engaged.

The remains of an unknown woman, about seventy years of age, were found in Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by officer Anderson, of the Nineteenth precinct. She wore a black apron and dress, brown calico sack and black woellen hood, laced boots and cotton stockings. The body was removed to the Morgue and Corener Schirmer notified.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the following named conductors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad were held in \$300 bail each to answer on a charge of embezzling fares:—Timothy Fitz-patrick, John H. Reilly, Dennis F. Murphy, William Smith and Francis McKenna. Some days since eleven others of the conductors on this road were held in bail to answer on a similar charge, but as yet nothing has transpired in regard to the com-plaints.

The First Ward School Association will meet again tits evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of completing their organization. The committee to visit Mr. Foulke, the former principal of the school, waited on him on Thursday evening, and obtained from him permission to use his name in the title of the organization. Mr. Foulke received the committee graciously, as is his wont, and freely granted the permission sought. The meeting this evening is expected to be quite large, and the association, when perfected, will be as strong in numbers, as influential, as truly representative of the growth of the metropolis as any similar organization in existence.

According to the report of Fitzgerald Tisdall, Jr., director of the free night classes of Cooper Union, for November, there have been 208 new admissions, for November, there have been 208 new admissions, 22 to the School of Science and 186 to the School of Art. The average attendance in the School of Science has been 311; in the School of Art, 657, making a total of 968. Average attendance in the School of Telegraphy, 31, and average audiences in the School of Science 574, making a grand total of 1,673. The whole number of persons instructed in the school is 1,764. The decrease in attendance has been all in the elementary classes of algebra and natural philosophy; but of the remaining classes eleven show an actual increase of attendance. As a rule, the conduct of the students, as also their progress, is very good.

AN IMMIGRANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Among the passengers on the emigrant train at the depot of the New Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, last evening, was a man whose name it is believed was William Brennan. He had in his possession a was William Brennan. He had an as possession a through railroad ticket to California. About eight o clock he deliberately walked out on the platform, and, drawing out a pistol, shot himself through the head. Death was instantaneous. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Wandle, who will hold an inquest. There was no person with the unfortu-nate man to give any statement as to the causea which led to the suicide.